VOL. XVI.

SAN MARCOS, HAYS COUNTY, TEXAS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

NO. 52.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BANKERS.

G LOVER NATIONAL BANK OF SAN LIRST NATIONAL BANK of San Mar-

cos, Southeast Corner Plaza. LAWYERS.

B. McBRIDE, Att'y and Land Agent. Office over First National Bank, San O. T. BROWN, Office over Green's Bank,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

H. JULIAN, Judge Wood's New Build-L. ing. Upstairs.

DENTISTS.

DR. J. H. COMBS, Judge Wood's New DRUGGISTS.

COWARD & CO., South side Public Square. RAYNOLDS & DANIEL, North side

DRY GOODS.

ED. J. L. GREEN, at the old stand of Green & Price, Southeast Corner Plaza.

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES. P. T. TALBOT, Next door to First . National Bank.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON, Mitchell Building, North side plaza. DAILEY & BRO., Southwest Corner

ARCHITECT AND BUILDER.

E. S. MACKIN, Near Northeast corner

GROCERIES. R. W.LEAVELL, South side Public Plaza.

THOMAS TAYLOR East Side Plaza.

HARDY & CO., North side Plaza

TINWARE.

B. OWNBY, Northeast of Public FURNITURE.

W. NANCE, Southeast Corner of Pub-

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELERS.

W H. ROBBINS, North side Piaza.

GROCERIES & HARDWARE

WM. GIESEN, South side plaza.

MILLINERY.

MRS. RICHARDSON, between First National Bank Building and Nance's Farniture Store.

SADDLES AND HARNESS. R. PORTER, East Side the Square.

Free Press Job Printing

OFFICE.

North Side of Plaza.

We will duplicate Austin and San Antonio



PURELY VEGETABLE. It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

IVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS. AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Bowel Complaints, Sick Headach Billousness

No Household Should be Without It, and, by being kept ready for immediate use, will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills. THERE IS BUT ONE

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR See that you get the genuine with red "Z" on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia, Pa. PRICE, \$1.00.



Makes Child-Birth Easy

The time has come when the terrible agony of this critical period in woman's life can be avoided. A distinguished physician, who spent 44 years in this brauch of practice, left to child-bearing women this leggey. The Motrick's mixed, and to-day there are thousands of women who having used this remedy before confinement, rie up and call his name blessed. We can prove all we claim by living witnesses, and anyone interested, can call, or have their husbands do so, and see the original letters, which we cannot publish. The time has come when the ter

All druggists sell it. For particulars address. BRADFIELD RECOLATOR Co., Atlanta, Ga.

COLLINS AQUE CURF HEADACHE.

Nothing relieves a Headache so promptly as Collins' Ague Cure. It cleanes the stomach, promotes action of the liver, and purifics the blood, aiding you to perfect health.

MALARIAL FEVER. A few doses of Collins' Ague Cure will quickly break up the worst case of Malarial Fever. No other remedy possesses the power of so completely eradicating Malaria from the system. CHILLS and FEVER yield at once to its influence, and the cure is permanent.

BILIOUS COLIC. Immediate relief and a speedy cure for the worst cases of Bilious Colle is found in the use of Collins' Ague Cure. As a radical corrective of all Bilious Disorders it has no -qual.

DIARRHŒA or FLUX. Flux, Diarrhea, and all Summer Complaints are completely checked and cured in a few hours by Collins' Ague Cure. They in.

Sold everywhere by all Dealers at 50 cts. a Bottle.

13 Ask your Dealer for a Copy of the COLLINS PRESENT CENTURY ALMANAC, or Address COLLINS BROS. DRUG CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

JACOBSON & CO.,

SAN MARCOS: SOUTH, SIDE OF SQUARE, One Door East of Beall's Drug Store.

SAN ANTONIO: 204 SOUTH PLORES STREET Southeast Corner Military Plaza.

We offer for sale a Nicely Selected Stock of

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, SHIRTS, UNDERWEAR, BLANKETS AND QUILTS, TRUNKS,

CLOTHING!

AND SATCHELS, AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW FIGURES.

We make a specialty of

FINE JEWELRY FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Watches, in Gold, Silver and Niekle, for Ladies and Gentle- Price, 75 ets per bottle. Sold by all ists no clear and undoubted executive men, Chains, Sleeve Buttons, Studs, Rings, Lace Pins, Ear Rings, Braclets Scarf Pins, etc.

Our Goods are not the so-called Cheap Jewelry, but Solid Gold and the bent kind of rolled plated. Being Practical Jewelers, we will give you a Guarantee, that all our goods are just as we represent them to be or no sale. You are politely invited to import our atook before buying class here.

This is the end, then, of striving; this is Darkness and foes just behind one; before, an impassable wall. What does it matter how stanchly one may have battled for truth, When with his weapons all broken he sits by the grave of his youth? What did it profit in past years that one did the best that he knew.

When in the gloom of the present virtue herself seems untrue?
Why should one fight any longer when nothing remains but defeat? Surely such labor were useless and idle the

stirring of feet.

Ah! but the soul that is faithful knows it is good to have fought;
Knows it is good to have acted, whatever
the doing has brought.
This is the crown of the conflict, this the

reward of all strife— . Faith in one's self and one's motives, no matter bow darl e sed the life. Flesh may be bruised and defeated. spirit is never disgraced; Spirit is always triumphant, whatever sharp pain it has faced.

Here, at the enl of my conflict I counsel not set with despair, Though to all seeming my struggles are his who but beateth the air. Darkness and fees are about me, yet I stand acted through the operation of present law, with my back to the wall, Facing whatever Fate sends me, and facing people largely exceeds the sums necessary Fate thus I shall fail!

-Oscar Fay Adams.

"Too Many of Wee." Mamma, is there too many of wee?" The little girl asked with a sigh, Perhaps you wouldn't be tired, you see, If a few of your childs could die."

Shejwas only three years old—the one Who spoke in that strange, sad way, As she saw her mother's impatient frown At the children's boisterous play,

There were half a dozen who round stood, And the mother was sick and poor, Worn out with the care of the noisy brood And the fight with the wolf at the door.

Only a week; and the little Claire
In her tiny white trundle bed,
Lay with blue eyes closed, and the sunny

Feeling tears that she could not see-You won't have to work and be tired so

When there ain't so many of wee."

piece of verse, accompanied by pleasing il-nustrations. Frances Hodgson Burnett, the authoress of Little Lord Fauntleroy, has be-gun a new story in this number of St. Nich-oias, entitled Sara Creme; or What Happened at Mrs. Minchin's. According to the way it begins the hubbane of the story promises.

A Baby like a Gale of Wind. Why is a newlyborn born baby like a

Mrs. Trollope, Sr., 115; Anthony Trollope, 100; Adolphus Trollope, 50; Mrs. Theodore Trollope, 10.

Many imitators, but no equal, has Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The desk in the Senate Camber E. Chandler during the coming ses-

100 Doses One Dollar

is inseparably connected with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and is true of no other medicine. It is an unanswerable argument as to strength and economy, while thousands testify to its superier blood-purifying and strengthening qualities. A bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will last a month, while others will average to last not over a week. Hence, for economy, buy Hood's Sarsaparilla,

Senator Ingalls says that he will live in Washington this winter "in the same old place—on the extreme southeast corner of respectability."

HOW'S THIS!

ward for any case of Catarrh that can

Hall's Catarrh Care is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mneus surfaces of the system.

THE MESSAGE.

President Cleveland's Recommendation to Congress.

HIS TALK ON THE TARIFF.

THE SURPLUS IN THE TREASURY THE ONE SUBJECT.

Large Surplus, and Says That By Next June There Will Be One Hundred and Forty Million Dollars in the Treasury. To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties, with a condition of the National finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration. The amount of money annually exfrom the industries and necessities of the to meet the expenses of the government. When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share towards the careful and omical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indispensable extortion and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice. This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of National taxation, like other wrongs, mul-

tiplies a brood of evil consequences The public treasury which should only exist as a conduit, conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our National energies, suspending our country's develophair
Cut close from the golden head.

"Don't cry," she said—and the words were ance, and inviting schemes of public plunder. This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alons When there ain't so many of wee."
—Southern Bivouac.

St. Nicholas for December. — The Christmas number of St. Nicholas magazine has been issued by the publishers at New York. The unmoter opens with a story from the pen of Frank R. Stockson, called the Clocks of Rondaine, which is told with the characteristic skill of the writer. The Ballad of the Blacksmith's Sons, which follows,

written by Mary E Wilkins, is a very clever of revenues over public expenditures after

it begins, the balance of the story promises to be very entertaining. Three Miles High in a Balloon, by Edward Duffy, is given in this number, being a description of the trip into the sky last summer on board the big stated, were made by calling in for that New York World air ship. Poetry and lit-erary bric-a-brac fill out the remaining pages. of the government. During the six months prior to June 20, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so largely repeated accumula-tions, and it was feared the withdrawal of Why is a newlyborn born baby like a gale of wind? Because it begins with a sxuall. Cold gales induce cough and croup, Taylor's Cherokes Remedy of Sweet Gnm and mullen will cure it.

The Trollope family of England have writted 275 books, as follows:

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The Trollope family of England have writted 275 books, as follows: carious condition of financial affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the re-mainder of the three-per-cent bonds then outstanding, amounting with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,877,500 were called in and applied to the sinking fund contributions or the current fiscal year.

The desk in the Senate Clamber which was long used by Roscoe Conkling will be occupied by Senator Wir. E. Chandler during the coming sescal year was at once completed by the ex-penditure of \$27,634,283,55 in the purchase of government bonds, not yet due, bearing 4 and 4 1-2 per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about 24 per cent for the former, and 8 per cent for the latter. In addition to this the interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded in-debtedness of the government was to some extent apticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were per-mitted to somewhat increase their de-

While the expedient thus employed to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury, served to avert immediate denger, our surplus revenues have con-tinued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the ist day of December to \$55,253,701.19, and estimated of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum, added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to \$140,000,000. There seems to be no assur ance that, with such a withdrawal from business community may not, in the near future, be subjected to the same distress which was quite lately produced from the National treasury should be few and simple, We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-and while its best condition would be reached, I believe, by its entire disconnecward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh with private business interests, yet, when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselsesly subtracted from the channels of trade, there assens to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place

among the people.

If such an emergency arises there now expower of relief. Heretofore the redempteen of three-per-cent, bonds which were payable at the option of the government, s afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these no bonds outstanding the payment of which tribution to the sinking fund, which furgrabed the occasion for expenditure in the ber the current wear, so that there is no out-

restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure,

tary of the treasury may enter the market and purchase the bonds of the government and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only provision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago; and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as tem-porary and limited in its application instead of conferring a continuing discretion and porary and limited in its application instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury and thus affect at his will the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's

right and discretion and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury, it should be borne in mind that premiums

it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchase, that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investment which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell, may unreasonably enchance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain pend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducement which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of the onds, while the latter proposition would re-duce the principle of the debt by actual pay-ment instead of extending it.

ment instead of extending it.

In the proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relationship between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction, and should have a tenlency to divorce as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprise. Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extrava-gant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of any excess of revenue. Such expenditure, besides the demoralization of all just con-ceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people on the high and beneficent purposes of our government. I shall doem it my duty to thus bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the atten-tion of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to pro-vide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condi-tion of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expe-dient within executive control; and these appear now to be exhausted. If disaster re-

or the current year, so that there is no outmanufacturers. It may be called protection,
for by any other name, but refer from the
In the amendment of largers and its meantime the day arrives when the
largers and it meants that of largers and its meantime and dangers of our present tarty.

tense of any existing executive power to tore, at this time, any part of our surplus remues to the people by its expenditure, sists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter the market in purchase the bonds of the government is purchase the bonds of premium to be

regard to the public welfare or a National exigency, must always insure the realisation of 'immesse profit instead of moderately profit of 'immesse profit instead of moderately profit in the profit of the secondary profit in the profit of the secondary profit in the profit of the secondary profit of the secondary profit of the present condition been resisted by those of our follow-offitsens thus engaged that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertaind to a certain extent that there exists an organised combination all along the the present condition been resisted by those in the midst of centennial celebrations and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful acturates and resources developed by century's National growth. Yet when an attempt is made to pissify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every oncumer in the land for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable domand for governmental regard, it suits the purposes of advocacy to call our manufacturers resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that highest and greatest degree of favor and fastening care that can be wrung from federal legislation. It is also stated that the increase in the price of domestic manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable that the increase in the price of domestic manufacturers, the purposes of advocacy to call our manufacturers, the purpose of advocacy to call our manufacturers resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workingmen employed in manufacturer (a) of our population engaged in all kinds of industries, 7,670,498 are employed in trade of our home manufacturers of our davalogues in agriculture, 4,074,298 in professional and personal service, (2,034,879 of whom are domestic servents and laboure,) while the profit of industries, 7,670,498 are employed in the price of the price of the improve of the combination, and 3,857,112 are classed as employed in man

I,810,256 are employed in trade and trans-portation, and 3,857,112 are classed as em-ployed in manufacturing and mining.

ployed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the last number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 375.
143 carpenters and joiners, 285, 401 milliners, dressmakers and seamstresses; 173,726 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 103,478 masons, 76,241 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers, and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,723,089 persons employed in such leaving 2,523,089 persons employed in such manufacturing industries, as are claimed to be benefitted by a high tariff. To these the appeal is made to save their employment, and maintain their wages by resisting a

There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the main the interest of low prices for the ma-jority; their compensation, as it may be af-fected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight repletion they will not overlook the fact that they are con-sumers with the rests that they, too, have their own wants and those of their familles to supply from the earnings, and that the price of the necessaries of life as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort. But the reduction of taxation demanded should

for use the imported articles millions of our people who use and never as way of it to foreign products, purchase and use things of the same kind made in this country, and pay therefor nearly or quite the same price which the duty aids to the imported articles. Those who buy imports ported articles. Those who buy imports the same price which the duty charged thereon into the public tension, the duty charged thereon into the public tension, but in color tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which public tension, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which public tension, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which public tension of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which the public tension of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which the public tension of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which the public tension of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which the public tension of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constaintly reminded of the manner in which in all its disaugus will allow the foremant they may of the farm the constaint way to constitute the farm which the farm the word of the price to the farm which the farm the wood of the farm two or they disaured into constitution. The products, as well as these the farm the word of the manner than the progress of the walls of the price to disaure the farm the word that from the wood to diffy the farm the word that from the wood to diffy the farm the country of this tarvation; it must be walled to the farm the country of the tarvation; it must be wall as the country o

manufacture continues to thrive, tirely evident that one thing has covered which should be carefull, nized in an effort to reduce taxati nized in an effort to reduce taxation, necessity of combination to maintain price of any commodity to the tariff p furnishes proof that some one is willing accept lower prices for such commodity that such prices are remunerative, lower prices produced by competition prices are remunerative, lower prices produced by competition of the same thing. Thus where either of the conditions exist, a cass would seem to presented for an easy reduction of taxat. The considerations which have been ented touching our tariff laws are intenently to enforce an earnest recommendation.

only to enforce an earnest recommend that the surplus revenues of the govern be prevented by the deduction or our tom duties, and, at the same time, t phasize a suggestion that in accompli-this purpose we may discharge a d duty to our people, by granting to ti duty to our people, by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed, and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded. Nor can the presentation made of such considerations, with any degree of fairness, be regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading most substantial element of our Natio greatness, and furnish the proud proour country's progress. But if in the suggesty that presses upon us our managency that presses upon us our management are asked to surrender somether.

The farmer and the agriculturality and the large community of the miles and another composition of the support control of the composition of the support of the suppo

Oretinaed on fourth page.